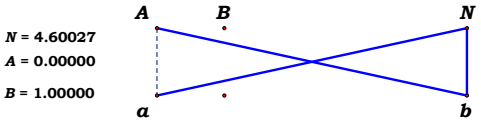
The Reciprocal

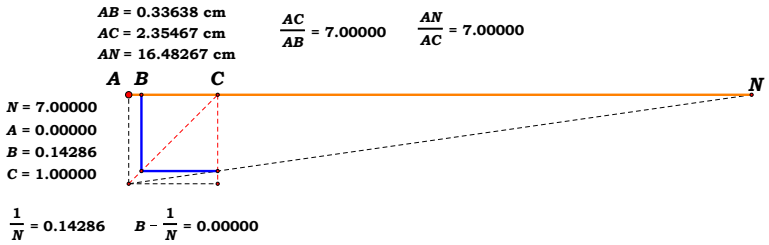
June 3, 2023

Nomenclature

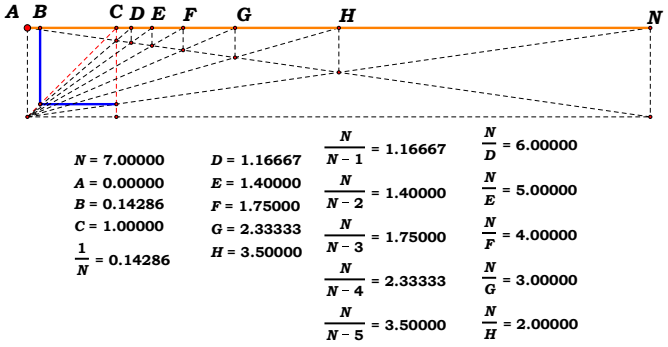


If we are working with any correlative N, we have immediately at our disposal, what I call operational tails, aN, Ab, and Nb which we use to perform operations with. As we go along, we will put them to use. Notice that two operational tails, Ab, and aN, are useful in the box, unit box, and Nb is outside the box. So, we can think in the box, or outside of the box. Ain't that just yuppy? When using any correlative, there are ways of indicating its influence by the use of operational tails. Each correlative actually has a constructable web, which we eventually call upon in our demonstrations. So, every correlative is not only a point, it is either a starting point or a point of termination. Learning is using the in-betweens to communicate with. However, we cannot just assert a random point and claim some operation by it. It has to follow by using the givens.

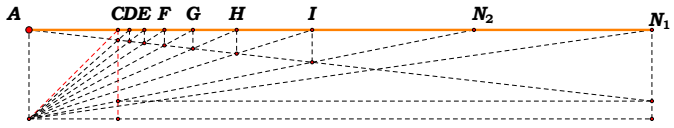
Let us now use our operational tails starting with the creation of a reciprocal. Given any-thing, show its reciprocal.



AC : AB :: AN : AC, which is another way of denoting a reciprocal and it is one way of asserting what the unit is in any situation where the points are not marked. Logically, If AC is to AB as AN is to AC, then AC is the unit relative to A, B, C and N. The reciprocal is commonly called a fraction. Notice, when you use the figure, that the result is concurrent with any change in N. Let us add a tail and with it effect recursion of our result.



Suddenly we enter the realm of Algebraic operations. Now, how would I apply this result using that recursion to divide any other difference whatsoever? Let us draft N_2 upgrading N to N_1.



$N_1 = 7.00000$
$N_2 = 5.00000$
$A = 0.00000$
$C = 1.00000$
$N_1 \cdot N_2 = 35.00000$
$N_2 - 1 = 4.00000$

$D = 1.12903$
$E = 1.29630$
$F = 1.52174$
$G = 1.84211$
$H = 2.33333$
$I = 3.18182$

$\frac{N_1 \cdot N_2}{(N_1 \cdot N_2) - (N_2 - 1)} = 1.12903$
$\frac{N_1 \cdot N_2}{(N_1 \cdot N_2) - 2 \cdot (N_2 - 1)} = 1.29630$
$\frac{N_1 \cdot N_2}{(N_1 \cdot N_2) - 3 \cdot (N_2 - 1)} = 1.52174$
$\frac{N_1 \cdot N_2}{(N_1 \cdot N_2) - 4 \cdot (N_2 - 1)} = 1.84211$
$\frac{N_1 \cdot N_2}{(N_1 \cdot N_2) - 5 \cdot (N_2 - 1)} = 2.33333$
$\frac{N_1 \cdot N_2}{(N_1 \cdot N_2) - 6 \cdot (N_2 - 1)} = 3.18182$

$\frac{N_1}{D} = 6.20000$
$\frac{N_1}{E} = 5.40000$
$\frac{N_1}{F} = 4.60000$
$\frac{N_1}{G} = 3.80000$
$\frac{N_1}{H} = 3.00000$
$\frac{N_1}{I} = 2.20000$

$\frac{(N_1 \cdot N_2) - (N_2 - 1)}{N_2} = 6.20000$
$\frac{(N_1 \cdot N_2) - 2 \cdot (N_2 - 1)}{N_2} = 5.40000$
$\frac{(N_1 \cdot N_2) - 3 \cdot (N_2 - 1)}{N_2} = 4.60000$
$\frac{(N_1 \cdot N_2) - 4 \cdot (N_2 - 1)}{N_2} = 3.80000$
$\frac{(N_1 \cdot N_2) - 5 \cdot (N_2 - 1)}{N_2} = 3.00000$
$\frac{(N_1 \cdot N_2) - 6 \cdot (N_2 - 1)}{N_2} = 2.20000$

$\frac{N_2}{D} = 4.42857$
$\frac{N_2}{E} = 3.85714$
$\frac{N_2}{F} = 3.28571$
$\frac{N_2}{G} = 2.71429$
$\frac{N_2}{H} = 2.14286$
$\frac{N_2}{I} = 1.57143$

$\frac{(N_1 \cdot N_2) - (N_2 - 1)}{N_1} = 4.42857$
$\frac{(N_1 \cdot N_2) - 2 \cdot (N_2 - 1)}{N_1} = 3.85714$
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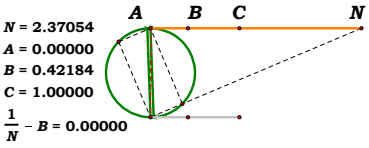
We see that we can proportion any result of N_1 by using its unit tail set in proportion by N_2. The result is, a lot more information to consider than we had with the simple reciprocal.

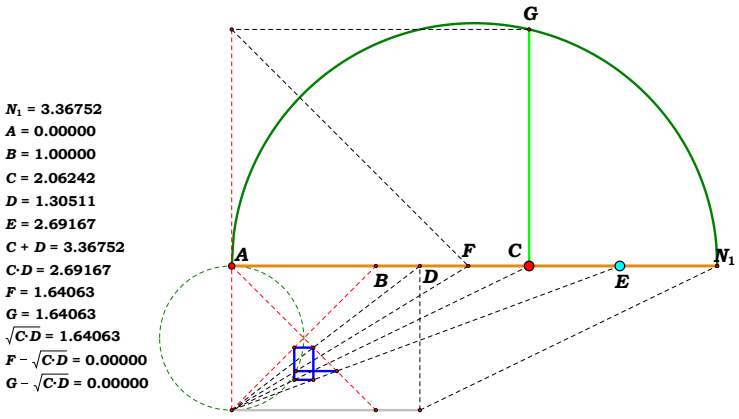
Well, just the reciprocal puts our little Grammar Matrix, to the test. With a couple of basic moves, we are deep into Algebraic series and we are not limited at all by what is considered irrational in Arithmetic, in fact, irrational only means the inability to apply an exact name in that convention of naming. Let us examine the simple operations in of themselves as it is clear, our grammar matrix tells us they can be performed.

The Circle

The easiest way to draw a circle with a straight line is, of course with the reciprocal like so:



In order to make any size circle, it is probably a good idea to know the equation for a circle, which one can acquire from the Elements, or one can get the wrong equation from the Internet.



Therefore, one can draw a unit circle with straight lines and produce a proportion of it to any desired size simply as a function of a reciprocal, a reciprocal of the entire range of possible magnitudes; i.e., from the infinitely small to the infinitely large, all compacted in the unit also known as Complete Induction and Deduction. The phrase Complete Induction and Deduction confuses people as they interpret complete in terms of something perceptible, when it infers the intelligible, meaning it can always, under any circumstance, be demonstrated for any-thing. Would not want anyone floating off into the ozone layer of so-called Transfinite Mysticism.

The circle, which became producible by the compass, has now been demonstrated to be a function of Complete Induction and Deduction of binary recursion as the reciprocal of a unit. The circle is not the only product of binary recursion, so it is a sign of feeble-mindedness to claim that geometry does not function completely with all curves.